WASHINGTON.

The Financial Talk Still Dragging Its Slow Length Along.

Irregularities in the Department of Justice.

BUTLER'S PENSION BILL

The President on the Carpet Bag Element in the South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1874. The Monotonous Monetary Debate in the Senate-The Climax Drawing Near-Uncertainty as to the Result of a De-

cisive Vote.

The Senate took up again the much tortured question of finance, and were treated to a long speech from Zach Chandier, the great war enator, as he was criticisingly called to-day by Senator Logan. He argued the question in his pe culiarly impassioned manner and frequently, as be flung his arms wildly in the air, repeating the sentence ironically, "more money," he, with varying sentence and effect, chided the policy of the inflationists and opposed their views in toto. This great and serious question of the day, involving the interests of the whole country, was treated by him, to a certain degree, in a manner which was regarded by the Senate as a companion picture to Flanagan's character speech of yesterday, in the amusement provoked by his seculiar, gritty and slashing manner. The antiinflationists derived great comfort from the stanch advocacy of "hard cash" principles in carrency which he so earnestly avowed. He was followed by Senator Morton, who met his arguments with ever ready force, and continued his cogent reasoning, favoring throughout increased circulation. So, with varying debate throughout the day, the interest increased as the parliamentary efforts evidenced a decrease in brilliancy, until it became evident that the climax was drawing near when a vote could not be much nger postponed. A few more attempts at strategy and tacues were made, and it was patent to the observer that the near approach to a final settiement by vote was not regarded as palatable. So motions were made for an executive session, adjournment and amendments in succession, which were unavailing, and finally the question was mit which as foreshadowed in these despatches of yesterday, was lost by a close vote of twentyeight to thirty. Then there was more skirmishing to avoid the issue on Senator Merrimon's amendment, for which purpose Senator Howe sent in an amendment, which was lost. Then Senator Thurman rose and made an urgent appeal to recommit. cover the whole bill, providing for a recommittal with instructions. Senators Boutwell and Howe engaged the attention of the Senate and the time was speeding on, when it seemed to be hoped that it would be impracticable to take a vote to-day on the amendments of Senators Merrimon and Cameron. The pages were sent right and left to bring in absent Senators who might be in the cloakroom or lobby, so as to have a full vote. Senators Cameron, Logan, and Ferry of Michigan, moved about anxiously to satisfy themselves that every one was at his post, and that the full voting force should be present. Senator Schurz and others of the opposition were equally active and anxious. The atmosphere was growing electrical with subdued excitement, and a keyed-up strain of increasing anticipation prevailed. A flood of light flashed overhead as the gas was turned on. Senators Morton, and Ferry of Michirow, owing to the absence of certain Senators favorable to inflation. No! the vote must be taken; no adjournment is necessary nor possible. Sena-tors Conking and Sherman will not listen to postponement. Again a flurried movement is perceptible, and every one settles down for the vote which is to decide this contest of varying views and propositions on the great question of the day. Every one is intent, and the movement for settlement of the vexed and complicated issue seems to have arrived. There is a slight pause. Suddenly Senator Morton moves an adjournment, which has already been twice defeated. "Yeas" and "Nays" are called. The coalition of Senators Morton, Logan, Cameron and Ferry of Michigan, with others of the same ilk, is too strong. The motion is carried by a vote of thirty-six to twenty-four. For the present the impatient to get away that they commenced leaving the Chamber before the vote was announced

there is no change likely to occur from present ap-The Volumes of Currency in Circulation in Germany, Great Britain and

by the Chair, as soon as they had become convinced

that it was carried in the affirmative. The vote

will be taken to-morrow on the other amend-

Senators Buckingham, Merrimon and Cameron, and unless there shall be additional speaking or other

ments, looking to inflation, as offered by

mancuvre for the purpose of securing dilatory of

uniavorable action, it may be counted upon that the decisive vote in a small majority will be given

in the Senate favoring inflation. Almost every ar-

gument having been used and every ruse having

been resorted to, it is difficult to see how the anti-

fiation Senators can longer defer action of some

most sagacious Senators acknowledge that they are in doubt when a vote can be reached. When

that occurs the policy of inflation will be sustained by a majority of at least three in the Senate, and

positive character looking to inflation, but th

In consequence of frequent applications to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for information in regard to the amount of circulating medium in Great Britain, France and other European countries, and of the wide divergence of statement on the part of European as well as American financiers, an examination has been made of the pub lished official statistics and a variety of authorities on the subject consulted with a view to obtaining approximately accurate data. The results of this investigation have just been prepared, from which it appears the total amount of gold coin circulating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at the close of 1872 was £84,551,000 sterling; silver, £15,000,000; bronze, £1,148,000; excess o bank notes over coin reserves, £40,540,000; total circulation in coin and notes, £141,239,000, being equivalent in United States gold coin to \$686,421,540. The metallic currency, coin and bullion of France is given at 4,000,000,000 francs; notes of Bank of France in circulation on December 26, 1873, 2,807,689,625 francs; total, 6,807,689,625 francs Deduct metallic reserve in bank December 28. 759,962,419 francs, and the currency circulation is 6,047,727,206 francs, equivalent in United States gold coin at twenty cents to the franc to \$1,209,545,441. In the twenty-two States composing the North German Confederation the supposed aggregate of coin is 632,435,362 thalers. The coin held in reserve by the banks to protect their note circulation is 100,000,000 thalers, leaving in the hands of the people 532,435,362 thalers. The totes in the hands of the people amount to \$ \$3,159,142 thalers, making coin and notes in the h. ands of the people, 785,594,504 thaiers, equivalent

Surprising Discoveries of Venality in the Department of Justice-Frauds and

in United States gold coin to \$557,772,098. The Ger-

ma t government within the last two years has

coin ed about 334,000,000 thaiers in gold.

Corruptions Everywhere.
A sul-committee, consisting of Messrs. Sener and Dordam, of the Committee on the Expenditures of the Department of Justice, visited the First Comptroller's office this morning, and the mysteries of the expenditures of that department were revealed to such an extent as to cause the greatest surprise. The wholesale robbery that has been practised in the name of justice is not conto extend to the Judiciary. It is already evident that the extraordinary vonchers approved by some of the district judges demonstrate a moral turpitude that finds a parallel only in the case of Judge Durell, of New Orleans, and blindness to the proceedings of E. F. Norton, the assignee in bankruptcy. The sub-committee will report to the committee on Saturday that it will of impossible to proceed without authority to send for persons and papers; and Messra. Parsons and Williams, whose delicate sense of propriety pre-vented the Chairman from asking this authority on Monday last, have agreed to sugport the resolution if the sub-committee think it necessary that the committee should now have this authority. Confidential reports from detectives sent out by the Treasury Department trace questionable transactions to high officers, whose names, as yet, are withheld from the public. General Grant on the Carpet-Bag Ele-

ment in the South.

President Grant, in recent conversation with Southern members of Congress, remarked that as iar as it was in his power he should hereafter strictly follow the policy of conferring appoint-

ments in the South on those whose loyalty and character were such as to entitle them to his favorable consideration. He was of the opinion that the so-called carpet-bag element had not contrib uted much to the good of the party in that section.

The Weak Points in Butler's Pension Bill-Impracticability of the Proposed New System-The Working of the Pres-

ent Organization.
The bill to amend and codify the laws in regard to the payment of pensions, so as to insure effi-ciency and economy in that branch of the public service, introduced by General Butler yesterday, is not a new measure. The same scheme was proposed by Butler three years ago, but never passed. The bill contemplates a very radical change in the mode of transacting the pension business and the payment of pensions. An impression prevails that the pension agents of the government, of whom there sixty, are enormously paid. This view, however, which prevails in Congress, is based entirely on ignorance of the law. Pension agents run their agencies with the gross amount of compensation, and this includes salary, clerk hire, rents and every other expense incident to the office. Agents are paid a certain percentage, those disbursing \$450,000 receiving the maximum compensation which is \$4,000. They also receive thirty cents for each voucher prepared. The Commissioner of Pensions has not yet had the bill formally laid before him, though he has examined it, and states that he thinks the scheme impracticable on account of the distribution of payment through a great number of agencies, which would occasion delays. He thinks the proposed system would be unpopular for the reason that, the business being mainly conducted in the Washington office, it would be so far removed from the pensioner that he would find it impossible to obtain information promptly. The economy of the measure the Commissioner thinks questionable. At present all expenses are borne by the agents, with an average of five clerks each. The proposed system would necessitate the employment of extra service at the post offices and a very large force of additional clerks here, an expense now paid by the agents. The bill will give rise to considerable buncombe oratory, judging from the numerous communications received at the Pension Office from members of Congress asking information. The following is a statement of the gross amount of compensation to which each pension agent was entitled for the year ending June 30, 1873, which, includes the expenses of office rent, clerk hire, preparing vouchers, with postage on the same, and remittance of the money to pensioners:-

Arkansas-		New Hampshire-	
Little Rock	\$3,600	Concord	\$8,300
Connecticut-	The second	Portsmouth	4,000
Hartford	8,500	New York-	2,000
District of Columbia-		Albany	18,700
Washington	2,000	Canandaigua	18,000
Delaware-	27000	New York	14,000
Wilmington	2,600	Brow letter	
Indiana-	2,000	New Jersey-	7,500
Indianapolis	16.000	The sersey	0.700
Madison	7.900	North Carolina-	9,700
Fort Wayne	8,300	Balalah Caronna-	2
Illinois-	6,300	Raleigh	3,500
springfield	9,200	Meoraska-	* ***
	2,200	Omaha	1,700
Chicago	11,500	New Mexico-	
Salem	11,200	Santa Fe	150
Quincy	8,700	Onio-	20.000
Town-		Columbus	12,000
Des Moines	6,600	Cincinnati	16,800
Fairfield	7,000	Cleveland	11,000
Manon	7,500	Oregon-	400
Kentucky-	0	Oregon City	350
Louisville	8,500	Pennsylvania-	- 4
Lexington	6,300	Philadelphia (in-	Parameters (1)
Kansas-		valids)	16,500
Topeka	5,100	Do. (widows)	16,000
Louisiana-		Pittsburg	12,500
New Orleans	2,700	Rhode Island-	
Maine-	2000	Providence	6,400
Augusta	8,000	Tennessee-	
Portiand	8,500 7,800	Nashville	5,700
Bangor	7,800	Knoxville	8,500
Massachusetts-		Vermont-	1000000
Boston	19,000	Montpelier	6,300
Maryland-		Burlington	5,500
Balumore	7,200	Virginia-	45155700
Missouri-	117000000	Richmond	5,500
St. Louis	9.200	West Virginia-	
Macon	7,000	Wheeling	8,400
Mississippi-	100000	Wisconsin-	1.000.000
Vicksburg	2.100	Madison	6,500
Michigan-		Milwaukee	8,000
Detroit	14,000	La Crosse	4,300
Grand Rapids	5,300	Washington Territo	TV
Minnesota-	1710000	Vancouver	150
St. Paul	6,000	California-	400
HAVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	HARAGE.	San Francisco	2,200
		· i wii cieco	2,200
Total			# 470 450

Fotal \$470,450 Payment at Naval Asylum, \$1,553, not included in the The average expense of compensation is less than one and five-eights per cent.

Moietles Paid the Chief Officers of the Port of New York.

In a recent despatch, jounded upon information erived from an official document transmitted to the House of Representatives, in relation to moleties, it was stated that, from March 1, 1869, to November 30, 1873, there were paid to the chief officers of the port of New York as follows :- To the Collector. \$224,058 64; to the Surveyor, \$391,213 61, making an annual average of \$78,773 16. This, it appears by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, was rroneous. The period in which these amounts were received should have been from July, 1862. November 30, 1873, making an annual average of about \$30,000 each.

The Law of Criminal Limitation.

The bill passed yesterday by the House, as reported from the Committee of the Judiciary, provides that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished in any United States Court for any offence not capital, or for any fine or forfeiture under penal statute, unless indicted, or information shall be found or instituted within five years from the date of the crime or act, except in the case of per-

Representative Wilshire Takes the "Iron

Clad" Oath and His Sent. The contested election case from the Third Congressional district of Arkansas came up in the House to-day, on the motion to reconsider and lay on the table the vote of yesterday, declaring Mr. W. W. Wilshire entitled prima facie to the seat. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table, the 'yeas' being 135, and the "nays" 129. Mr. Wilthire was then sworn in, taking the iron clad oath.

The Punishment for Manslaughter.

The bill reported to-day by Mr. Frye, of Maine, from the Judiciary Committee, provides that any person who shall be convicted of the crime of manaughter in any United States Court in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall e imprisoned for a term not exceeding twenty years and fined in a sum not exceeding \$1,000. After an amendment providing that the bill shall not affect any case now pending in any court the

bill was passed. Rights of Defendants as Witnesses-An Enactment for the Benefit of General Howard.

The House Judiciary Committee to day reported a number of bills, among which was one giving de-lendants, in all criminal cases in the United States courts and before courts martial and courts of inquiry, the right to testify in their own behalf. The bill passed the House, and an effort will now be made to push it through the Senate to give General Howard the benefit of its provisions when his case comes before the court of inquiry.

The Chief Justice. Chief Justice Waite will not take the oath of of-

fice till the re-assembling of the Court on the 2d The Edgar Stuart to Sail on a Trial

Trip. The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of Customs at Baltimore to interpose no further objection to the trial trip of the fined to government officials only, but is believed steamer Edgar Stuart evidence having been furnished of the good intentions of all concerned. He qualifies the permission, however, by requiring that an of oer of the revenue shall accompany the

steamer.
God and the Christian Religion in the Constitution.

Mr. Butler yesterday reported adversely from the Committee of the Judiciary on the memoria asking for an acknowledgement of Almighty Go and the Christian religion in the constituti the United States.

THE CURRENCY.

Efforts of the Inflationists in the Sen ate-Patent Ideas for Resuming Specie Payments - Theories Unbounded-Logan and Schurz in Verbal Warfare-Scott's Motion Lost.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1874. The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the bilito equalize the distribution of the currency. Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., said that at the proper time he would offer an amendment which had read for information. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall retire and destroy a dollar of legal tender notes for each dollar in national bank notes issued. Mr. Chandler said he believed his proposition in regard to resumption feasible. He thought the nation could give notice that it would resume specie payments at an early day, say July 1, 1875, or even January 1, 1875, and coin could be accumulated in the Treasury by that time which, with a toan of \$100,000,000, that could be negotiated, would enable such resumption. That would be the greatest measure of relief ever proposed for the nation, and the result would be beneficial to all classes. There seemed to be a rabid mania here on the part of some Senators against the word "coin." Increase the circulation and the purchasing power of money would be diminished just in proportion. Inflation was the greatest curse which Senators could inflict upon the nation or their constituents. He quoted the price of Confederate money from time to time until at last it took \$1,200 of it to buy \$1 in greenbacks, and said that was inflation carried out to

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, said he was surprised that the great war Senator should be comparing our with Confederate notes. Did he not know that those notes were based on a prospective government, and the moment that government declined the money would be worth nothing? He (Mr. Logan) was ashamed of his country if such stuff as this was to be received as argument in this Senate.

Mr. Howe gave notice that he would submit an amendment as a substitute for that to be proposed by Mr. Chandler, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, once in each month, sell to the highest bidder for United States notes coupon bonds equal to eighty-five per notes coupon bonds equal to eighty-five per cent of the additional bank circulation issued during the month preceding, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per anum, payable quarterly, and the principal shall be payable at the pleasure of the government, after ten years from their date, both principal and interest to be paid in gold coin, but none of said bonds shall be sold at less than their par value, and the United States notes received in exchange therefor shall never be reissued, but shall be destroyed.

therefor shall never be reissued, but shall be destroyed.

Mr. Morton said he thought the argument on the other side might be said to be on its last legs when an attempt was made to compare our money with that of the Confederate States. He would call the attention of the Senate to one evil which would result from the passage of this Twenty-five Million Dollar bill. It would work a contraction of the currency to the amount of \$25,000,000, because the banks from which the money was to be taken would understand that they would be liable to be called upon any day to return the money, and they would not lend it.

Mr. Frelinghtysen, of New Jersey, said it might

called upon any day to return the money, and they would not lend it.

Mr. Freelingheuysen, of New Jersey, said it might produce a good deal of contraction, but he thought there was a plan which would accomplish all that was desired without producing any embarrassment. He would say, let the circulation be increased \$25,000,000 or \$50,000,000, and at the same time diminish the United States notes to an equal amount. The result would be that without increasing the paper money banking facilities would be increased in those sections wanting it and there would be no withdrawal of money from the East to give to the West. The distribution of the increase of national bank currency should be confined to those States which have not their share. Again, there should be provision made for an assorting house, so that banks should have their notes returned to tiem at stated times. Thus the circulation would be localbanks should have their notes returned to them at stated times. Thus the circulation would be localized. He would not allow any one to have the benefit of creating national banks unless such applicant produced a license from the State or Governor thereof. This would secure the proper location of the banks as well as proper men to whom this valuable iranchise should be committed. He hoped this whole subject would be recommitted to the Finance Committee. In conclusion he said he lavored the proposition authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold with a view to specie resumption.

Mr. Morroy said there had been some improvement in the country since the panic; but that improvement was not complete, and the result of the country.

Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mo., read from the Chicago

market reports and argued that money was easy in the West, and that there was no scarcity of it. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, said it was not fair to judge of the general business interests by news-

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, said it was not fair to judge of the general business interests by newspaper reports. Business men, when they wanted more money, went to their accustomed places or banks, but were not able to procure it. He had a letter from a company in Missouri which had a capital of \$250,000 and not an outstanding note; yet it could not obtain a mon of \$5,000 by paying ten per cent interest. He denied that there was pienty of money in the West.

Mr. Schurz said he thought the gentleman must be excessively hard pressed for argument when, in reply to the regular market reports of the papers—undoubtedly good authority—he produced a letter here from a man who could not get money. Of course there were men all over the country who could not get all the loans they wanted; there were plenty of men in the country who had not as much money as they wanted.

Mr. Mokron said many of the newspaper articles were of a political nature.

Mr. Logan said the Senator could not show such articles as he referred to in the Chicago papers. The gentieman had read statements to show there was plenty of money in the country. Of course there was plenty of money in the country. Of course there was plenty of money to be had at eight per cent on call. During the panic, when banks were tumbling down, the very paper from which the gentleman read produced statements which caused the failure of two of the best banks there. It was well known the paper advocated specie payment.

Mr. Scherz said the baper was in favor of specie resumption, and why? Because they had too much sense to be in favor of anything else. He read from a Chicago paper of a recent date a statements sto money being easy and borrowers few.

Mr. Logan said he did not doubt money was easier than it was two months ago and the cause sense to be in favor of anything else. He read from a Chicago paper of a recent date a statement as to money being easy and borrowers few.

Mr. Logan said he did not doubt money was easier than it was two months ago, and the cause of it was that the Treasury had been pouring out its \$44,000,000 reserve. He said the gentleman could not produce from the paper quoted any article declaring that money was plentiful in the West. The gentleman said all great papers were in favor of specie payment. What great papers? The Chicago paper which supported Greeley in connection with the Senator from Missouri, and the Chicago paper which supported Greeley in connection with the Senator from Missouri, and the Chicago paper which agreed with everything the Senator (Mr. Schurz) said. He (Mr. Logan) supposed it all great papers were on the side of his friend that he (Mr. Schurz) must be a great man. This greatness lavored monopoles. Mechanics and farmers must not have national banks; they must be left for great men like his friend. (Laughter.)

Mr. SCHURZ said he had not opened his lips on the question of national banks.

Mr. Logan said the gentleman had said all the papers which had sense supported his side, thereby implying that all others were fools.

Mr. SCHURZ said he did not mean that none except those supporting his side had sense. He had laid down a line of policy for himself, and those who went with him he thought had more sense than those who did not.

Mr. Logan—I am sorry the Senator's opinion of himself is not appreciated by the country. (Laughter.)

Mr. SCHURZ—I am glad to know the Senator's

Mr. SCHURZ-I am glad to know the Senator's opinion of himself is appreciated by the country.
(Renewed laughter.)
Mr. Logan said the Senator might be like Jove.

having come down from Mount Olympus to huri his thunderbolts; but unless he sustained them by argument they would amount to nothing before

argument they would amount to nothing before the Senate or country.

Mr. Schurz said he did not want to get up a quarrel with the gentieman, and he did not think there was the least occasion for all this noise simply because he had read the market reports. If the Senator took offence those reports were responsible and not he himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Morron said when he was interrupted he was endeavoring to say that if the business of the country was broken down and there was not enough money to revive it, why was it that there was pently of money in New York? It was because business elsewhere was crippied, and hundreds and thousands of men out of employment were marching through the streets asking for bread. There had been a partial revival of business, attributable to the fact that \$27,000,000 of legal tender reserve had been distributed; but the business of the country could not be revived fully on the old volume of currency.

the old volume of currency.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Scott, providing for the redemption of the whole volume of the national bank currency in specie or interest bearing bonds of the United States.

Mr. Cameron said the Senate was not full enough to-day, and he would rather have the vote taken to-morrow at some pour jo be fixed. He, there-

fore, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Rejected. Mr. Pesary, of Michigan, said the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Brownlow) was not in his seat on account of indisposition, having left the Senate with the understanding that there would be no vote today. He, therefore, thought an hour should be fixed for the vote to-morrow or an opportunity should be given for the Senator from Tennessee to come in.

The yeas and nays were taken on Mr. Scott's imendment, and it was lost—yeas 28, nays 30—as

follows:—
Yras-Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Conn., Frelinghuysen. Gilbert. Hager, Hamilton of Md., Hamlin, Jones, Kelly, Morritl of Me., Morrill of Vt., Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Wadleigh-28.
NAYS-Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dennis, Ferry of Mich., Goldthwafte, Harvey, Howe, Johnson, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglosby, Patterson, Pesse, Fratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Thurman, Tipton, West, Wright.—30.

Mr. Flanagan, who would have voted in the

terson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Thurman, Tipton, Wesk, Wright-30.

Mr. Flanagan, who would have voted in the affirmative, was paired off with Mr. Dorsey; Mr. Hitchcock, against the amendment, was paired with Mr. Edwinds; Mr. Gordon, against it, with Mr. Bayard; Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, in favor of it, with Mr. Ransom.

Mr. Howe moved his amendment, above reported, as an amendment to that of the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Merrimon.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Onio, said the effect of this amendment would be to compel the government to pay nearly \$2,000,000 per aunum interest for the sake of having a little more money.

Mr. Hows withdrew his amendment as an amendment to that of Mr. Merrimon, and offered it in connection with that of Mr. Cameron, for an unlimited issue of national bank currency, as a substitute for Mr. Merrimon's amendment, which instructs the committee to report a bill increasing the volume of national bank currency to \$400,000,000.

The question being stated by the Chair, Mr. Hows said the last change of front made by him was a

\$400,000,000.

The question being stated by the Chair, Mr. Howe said the last change of front made by him was a mistake, and he would, therefore, offer his amendment as he at first proposed, to that of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon).

Mr. BOUTWELL said the amendment contained in it principles which would bring this country to bankruptcy.

it principles which would bankruptcy. W. Morron—Will the gentleman state how? bankruptcy.

Mr. Morrow—Will the gentleman state how?

Mr. Bourwell—It is a process by which you increase the demand for legal tenders and diminish the supply. He thought the great error of the present moment was the tendency of men to rely on principles of other countries which were not applicable to ours. He was disposed to look at things around us and take counsel of what was within our own knowledge. We had in this country, barring the circumstance that our paper money is not redeemable in coin, a currency as good as any in the world.

Mr. HITCHCOCK moved to adjourn, The motion was lost.

Mr. HITCHCOCK moved to adjourn. The motion was lost.

Mr. Sherman hoped the whole subject would be recommitted without any instructions to the Committee. The subject was so complicated and there was such a diversity of opinion that it would all be unsatisfactory in the end, if the Committee should be instructed. He thought the best thing to do was to pass the bill as it came from the Committee. The vote was taken on Mr. Howe's amendment—Yeas 16; mays 40.

ment—Yeas 16; nays 40.

Ykas—Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fentoni Ferry (Conn.), Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Y.), Stewart, Sumer and Wadleigh—16.

NAYS—Messrs, Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Bontwell, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Ferry (Mich), Flangan, Goldthwaite, Hager, Harvey, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Ogiesby, Paterson, Pease, Fratt, Kamsey, Robertson, Sargent, Sautsonry, Scott, Spencer, Sevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, West, Wright—40.

Mr. Buckingham, Offered a, substitute for Me.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM offered a substitute for Mr. Mr. BUCKINGHAM offered a substitute for Mr. Merrimon's amendment that the Finance Committee be instructed to report a bill to provide for free banking and for funding Jegal-tender notes into United States bonds and the redemption of United States bonds in legal tender notes. Rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Cameron for the repeal of all laws restricting the amount of national bank currency.

Mr. Morron said the Senate was not full, and he therefore moved to adjourn at twenty minutes past five P. M. This motion was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

CUBA.

The Island in a State of Siege-Effect of the Captain General's Decree in Havana-Its Favorable Reception in the Island-The Operations of the Insurgents-Result of Five Years' Struggle.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1874. Like a bombshell dropping into the camp of the volunteers came the publication, on the 7th inst. in the Official Gazette and the evening extras of the Havana journals, of the Captain General's proclamation-a complete resume of which was telegraphed to the HERALD-declaring the island to be in a state of siege, and prefaced by an address to the inhabitants of Cuba and supplemented by a number of decrees-the first ordering a general draft in the proportion of ten per cent of the male population of the island, and exempting none.

The shadow of this event was forecast in my previous letters, and this decree has caused an immense excitement among the volunteers, as well as among the Cubans, who had so far considered themselves safe from shouldering a musket in the defence of Spanish, or national integrity, as the thing is called here by the "unconditionals." the evening of its publication it was the general topic of conversation, and groups of the first named gentry, wearing on their hats the red and yellow rosettes peculiar to their corps, could be seen in the cafes and all other places where volunteers most do congregate, discussing the the Captain General.

On every hand he was condemned, and the gen eral opinion was pretty plainly seen to be one of opposition to the idea. All seemed to agree in one thing, that they would not go, when it came to the point of being forced by the government, but that if left to themselves—and then would follow a string of protestations and vain boasts that they

string of protestations and vain boasts that they were ready at a moment's notice, but the entire battalions must go

WITH THEIR OWN OFFICERS,
or they wouldn't go at all, &c. This, of course, means that they don't want to go, but prefer sending their wives' relations, while they remain in Havana making professions of patriotism, which have been so freely indulged in for the past five years, but with which it has been found impossible by the "superior authorities" to wipe out the insurrection.

Meetings were called at the various volunteer headquarters and the question thoroughly discussed, resulting in the visit, by a deputation of the colonels of the various battalions, to the Captain General, last Monday, to state their case and see if some modification of the decree would not be made, so as to allow the volunteers, needed for service, to go in battalions, each commanded by its colonel and other officers.

It is asserted that the Captain General listened patiently, and then informed the colonels, who had on former occasions found some of his predecessors pliable as wax, that he COULD NOT ALTER THE PROCLAMATION; that he had carefully examined the whole question

on former occasions found some of his predecessors pliable as wax, that he
COULD NOT ALTER THE PROCLAMATION;
that he had carefully examined the whole question from every point of view, and weighed beforehand all the arguments they now advanced, and he could not change his mind; that if he found his orders were not obeyed, or had any resistance to them, he should resign the command of the island and leave for Spain.

It would seem from the statements made in the Diatro and the Voz de Cuba of this morning that the decisive attitude of the Captain General has had its effect, and the volunteers have decided to accept the inevitable with grace. These journals refer to a conference held yesterday by the fifteen principal chiefs of the volunteers with the Captain General, in which they stated he could count upon them for their most decided support, as well as that of the corps they represented, to carry into complete effect the "saving" measures he had decreed.

In an editorial on these recent decrees of the Captain General the Voz de Cuba sums up, as The RESULT OF PIVE YEARS' STRUGGLE, the complete destruction of the wealth in the Eastern and Central Departments and the loss of

In an cultorial on these recent decrees of the Captain General the Voz de Cuba sums up, as THE RESULT OF FIVE YEARS' STRUGGLE, the complete destruction of the wealth in the Eastern and Central Departments and the loss of half of the floating wealth of the Western Department. The Voz also calls for a general uprising, and declares that the defence of the trocha, or military line between Jucaro' and Moron, is a question of life and death.

The Diario publishes under the head of "Rebel Plans," with a sort of apology for writing the truth, what in its opinion are THE PLANS OF THE INSURGENTS, and confesses that the removal of Carlos Manuel Cespedes, and the appointment to the Presidency of the Cuban Republic of Salvador Cisneros, Marquis of Santa Lucia, has put at the head of the recel parties the two most active men among them. These are Caixto Garcia linguez in the Eastern and Maximo Gomez in the central Department. "Neither has an army, a division; not a brigade even," says the Diario, but both have collected together a number of men inured to latigue, accustomed to guerila warfare, and well adapted for the commission of all kinds of depredations by means of their rapid movements. "As the insurgents cannot find among the montains of the Eastern Department," states the Diario, "the means of subsistence, they attack our towns and villages, retiring generally after sacking a few stores or diving off a few cattle,"

According to official advices it is the intention of the insurgents to operate in the Camaguey district, and at the same time Gomez will arise.

RECONNOTRE THE TROCHA, from Jucaro to Moron. Should the insurgents succeed in passing this military line 'he Diario confesses that the most lamentable consequences will arise.

Reports from the inland cities of this island indicate that the Captain General's late orders have

will arise.

Reports from the inland cities of this island indicate that the Captain General's late orders have been very favorably received by the loyal Spaniards; but private reports add that many Cubans have left the cities to swell the ranks of the insurgents in the field.

M'CLURE AND STOKLEY.

Grave Charges of Republican Fraud-Honest Citizens Called Upon for Sub-scriptions to Support a Legal Contest-A Pierce Struggle Yet to Come.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1874. The Mayoralty contest has resulted, by the present returns, disastrously for Colonel A. K. McClure. Stokley's majority ranges between 11,000 and 12,000, but the really official returns will not be given by the Judge until to-morrow. The defeated candidate issues a card this morning, in which he admits the situation, as follows:-

admits the situation, as follows:—

To the Prople of Philadelphia:—

We have lost a battle. How much of the result is due to frauch most thoroughly organized by the officials who rule our city, may or may not be a substituted by the officials who rule our city, may or may not be substituted by the officials who rule our city, may or may not be substituted by the officials who rule our city, may or may not be substituted by the officials who rule our city, may or may not be substituted by the officials who rule out city of the public money, is scaled in secreay by the renewed least of control just gained over the people by the desperate domination that has despised every honest attribute of authority.

The contest was mantully made by many of the ablest and purest men of Philadelphia, and the citizens not bound in the toils of our oppressors, without distinction of party, joined nobly in the effort for municipal regeneration. The record of the conflict and its clearly marked results in localities where debauchery was rife in all parties are the best vindication of those who fought and fell in the memorable struggle of to-day. With hired ruffians from neighboring cities swarming defiantly through our streets, going from poll to poll to pollute the ballot; with a police force commanded to protect wrong doers, and most willing to obey; with the resources of the public avisated in mexampled profligacy to promote while the public and the meaning of the profligacy to promote the meaning of the profligacy of the public and the meaning of the profligacy to promote the public and to the redemption of their own governent.

Let us not despair of Philadelphia, nor of the high destiny that has been proflered her by the Union and the world. Grave obstacles will beset us; but let it be remembered that the people must ultimately triumph over misrule, and that they can, and I doubt not will, prove themselves in all respects equal to the highest and holiest duties to free government. A. K. McCLURE.

Respecting the issue, Colonel Forney this morn-

Our struggle for municipal independence, so brilliant and earnest, has failed. It has failed when a vast majority of our people expected it to succeed. It has failed when our enemies leared it would succeed. It has failed digastrously. It has failed by fraud. Nobody who witnessed the electric uprising of the people last Saturday evening, and who read the unparalleled discussions of great issues published in this journal during the last two weeks, will read the account of our defeat without surprise.

great issues published in this journal during the last two weeks, will read the account of our deteat without surprise.

We do not stop to seek after the causes of this catastrophe. The lact is before our readers. Suffice it to say that the people of Philadelphia, by what is called a popular majority, have apparently decided to maintain the present sudacious local despotism. In their name a verdict has been rendered against all the reforms which the better elements of every class and party have heretofore demanded. Much as we regret this most unexpected result we cannot regret our part in it. On the contrary, we are proud of it, Nothing done by the constitutional party headed by Colonel McClure can be recalled without pride. We have beaten them constantly in argument and enthusiasm. But they have beaten us by money, by organization, by fraud and by intimidation. Our short campaign has attracted universal attention and extorted the admiration of our focs. If the people of Philadelphia are content to maintain the present unniticipal male admiration, the consequences are their own. We have certainly protested against this rule with our best abilities, and we cannot be held responsible for the result.

Despite these acknowledgments from the leaders of the movement, it is evident that the bitter part of the business is yet to come. Grave charges of

of the business is yet to come. Grave charges of fraud have been brought against the republican party, and it is evident that the election will be The leading afternoon papers contain the follow-

all persons in possession of information concerning repeating, violence, intimidation by policemen, bribery and interference with the regularly appointed election officers yesterday will please report such information forthwith at the McClure Headquarters, corner of Seventh and Chestout streets. Mr. William B. Hazleton will be in charge to receive and collect the lacts for presentation to the Court of Common Pleas, composed or the return judges under the new law.

All persons desirous of subscribing to a fund for the purpose of prosecuting this investigation will leave their money with Mr. Hazleton, or their names, so that they may be called upon by properly authorized agents.

Headquarters of Democratic Circural Committees.

Committee:

Inspectors and overseers of the several divisions of the different wards will present their reports before ten o'clock to-morrow (flureday) morning, at 1.014 Wainut street.

JOHN H. CRAWFURD, Secretary.

THE STRIKES.

Difficulties Drawing to a Close-Proba ble Speedy Arrangement of Differences Among the Capmakers-The Cigarmakers' Co-operative Union.

The excitement was intense yesterday afternoon at the capmakers' meeting in Covenant Hall. The barroom leading to the hall was crowded. The passageway was jammed with excited tradesmen, gesticulating and talking in every dialect known to the German fatherland. The meeting hall itself was unapproachable. A stream of men, with every now and then a woman or two, kept pouring down stairs in the direction of the street, and as our reporter elbowed his way toward the hall

as our reporter enowed his way toward the him on all sides, while many were loud in expressions of satisfaction with the way in which the Herald had treated the question of the strikes.

The reason of all this flurry was that the erst recalcitrant manufacturers had renewed their offer of the price schedule formerly presented by them to the Central Union. This time the document was received by the strikers with more favor than an calcutant manufacturers had renewed their offer of the price schedule formerly presented by them to the Central Union. This time the document was received by the strikers with more favor than on the former occasion. It was eagerly discussed and loudly debated upon, amid a scene of excitement bordering upon confusion that battles description. It was evident that the meeting was divided in opinion as to the advisability of accepting or rejecting the offers of employers. Conflicting intersets were producing their effects, and although there was an evident wish everywher's manifest to put an end to the strike, yet it appeared also clear that the workmen were firm in their determination to abide by the will of the majority, whatever that might be. All the powers of German eloquence were brought to bear so effectively upon the crowd that orators and auditors seemed for the moment to have lost their identity with the staid, philosopine, slow-going race which they represent. Whelked hands were heaved aloft, vehement gesture and fery eye showed an intensity of feeling hitherto unknown since the beginning of these strikes. At last, amid manifestations of appliause, not unmixed with voices of dissent, the schedule was referred to a committee appointed by the Chairman, and the meeting took half an hour's recess to consider it in every detail. At the expiration of the price list the committee reported that they find agreed to report in favor of accepting the schedule, with some insignificant additions and alterations, which they think the manufacturers cannot reject. The points gained by the workmen are—First, organization among themselves; second, the power of stopping effectually, the downward tendency of prices; and, third, an augmentation of fifteen per cent, on an average, upon ruing rates before the strikes.

The Cigarmakers.

This strike may be looked upon as completely at an end. The two policemen who were stationed at the door of Messrs. Kerbes & Speiss' factory, in the Bowery, have been removed, as there is no further apprehension of any difficulty between the people at work there and the remainder of the lockouts. About sixty members of the Bohemian lockouts. About sixty members of the Bohemian branch of the Cigarmakers' Union have formed a co-operative society and will go to work at once. Some others of the strikers have returned to work in their oid places, a few of them are employed in other factories, and some have asked a third party to request Kerbes & Speiss to take them back into their employ. This firm has taken on about 200 hands, made up of those formerly belonging to the house and new ones from other factories.

At the meeting of the Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union last night, at No. 10 Stanton street, a vote was taken on the proposed plan of giving to the striking capmakers a sum of mo for the support of the destitute strikers. It well decided to give \$200 to the capmakers society a loan, to be repaid as soon as the present diffi-

A meeting of furriers of this city was held last night at the Tenth Ward Hotel, Mr. Glaser presiding. The organization of the society of furriers was proceeded with, the President stating that the object of organizing was not to prepare for a strike or to demand higher wages, but simply to the object of organizing was not to prepare for a strike or to demand higher wages, but simply to prevent the present prices, which are reasonable, from being cut down. A delegation from the Cap-makers' Union asked for help to the strikers and their lamilies, and it was decided to grant to the capmakers a sum of money as large as could be spared at present.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY

Comptroller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the treasury yesterday :-Claims paid (number of warrants Si) amounting to, \$405,927 From taxes of 1873 and interest.
From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest.
From collection of assessments and interest.
From market rents and tees
From water rents.
From licenses, Mayor's office
Fees and fines, District Courts.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Total....

Business on this road was resumed yesterday. there was a general rejoicing along the line of the road upon the appearance of the morning train. W. S. Sneeden, Receiver, appointed last week by an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, is managing the affairs of the road. His appoint-ment has met the approval of the public, as well as of the "arrikers."

THE HALIFAX WASSACRE

Ferreting Out the Assassin of the Brothers Sturtevent and Miss Buckley - A Nephew Arrested for the Crime-Strong Evidence Obtained.

HALIPAX, Mass., Peb. 18, 1874. The murderer of the old gentlemen, Sturtevante and their cousin, Mary Buckley, on Sunday night in this town, is likely to prove no other than Witliam Everett Sturtevant, the nephew mentioned in the despatches of yesterday as living in South Hanson and as being suspected of the crime. He was taken yesterday afternoon ny Officer Pratta of the State police, from his workshop in South Abington and carried to view the bodies, but was not arrested till nine o'clock last evening. Big guilt he coolly denies, but it seems to be fastened unmistakably upon him. He is now in Plymo

THE ARREST.

The details of arrest and circumstances of the crime, as known, show hardihood and depravity in the murder that is hardly credited even by those, who have known him as a scapegrace from his earliest days. In the search about the house the detectives discovered the amount of money that was left. and as it had been hoarded for many years, some of the coin and scrip bearing the government stamps that are now out of date, it was rightly conjectured that the old scrip would lead to the detection of the guilty party. Suspicton at the first fastened itself upon the nephew, and he was closely and stealthily watched. He went to his work as usual on Monday morning, and returned by his train at night to his wife and children in South Hanson.

BLOODSTAINED GARMENTS. Monday noon, while at the shop, Blake's, in South Abington, he missed his coat, so he told his fellows, and declared some one had stolen it. He returned at night without it and reported to a friend that some one had carried it off. Detective Pratt, on going to the place on Tuesday noon to call him to go to Halifax, hunted up the cost and upon finaing it discovered that bore marks of blood. His cap, too, had several spatters of blood on it, which had been partially defaced by the owner. The coas was kept out of his sight, and he told the officer it had been stolen. The cap was also taken from him then and another given him to wear. He made no objection. That evening Pratt and the detectives all went to Town Constable W. F. Crocker's house, in Halifax, to pass the night, the prisoner with them.

During the day other officers had not been idle.
They drove far and near, picking up this and that clew, good or false, but still giving attention to young Sturtevant. They at last found a corner grocer, named Drayton, at South Hanson, who had taken some old-fashioned coin. In a ten cent and a fifty cent bill corre-sponding to that belonging to the old lolks. Mr. Drayton told the officers that William Everett Sturtevant passed it there on Monday morning as he was going to his work. They visited his house, which is in South Hansen, and there

morning as he was going to his work. They visited his house, which is in South Hansen, and there is nound, in a closet other scrib like that scaved at the grocery. One of the pieces had blood stains upon it. This last was not found till near night, and already his wife had a suspicion of what the sequel was to be.

They met later, in the sitting room of Constable Crocker's house. The poor woman seemed to be suffering in her mind, but trying to restrain her feelings. It was a terrible blow to her, as her physical condition is not over strong. At Mr. Crocker's house the issue was reached. All took supper and young Sturtevant ate very heartily. The conversation about the murder did not engage so much of their attention, nor did it seem to give him the least unesamess. At nine o'clock it was deemed advisable to make the arrest. He carelessly looked up and around the room, but said nothing. Not a muscle of his face moved, and he was as caim and stolid as when looking upon the victims of the murder.

RESULT OF SEARCHING IN HIS STOCKING.

He was stripped and searched, and a \$100 bill, a \$20 bill and a \$5 bill were taken from his stocking. He was asked where he got so much money from, and said it was some he had saved from that paid him while in the army, he claiming that he was in a Western regiment during the late war. He did not have anything to say when charged directly with the crime, but gave a suilen, callous grunt. About haif-past twelve o'clock this morning he retired under guard, went right off to sleep, and did not wake till called. He also ate a hearty breakfast and went out with the officers to Mr. Crocker's store to take a team for Plymouth Jali, where he is now incarcerated. He met the gaze of the few persons who were about the store as they set out with an ugly, defiant look, and when asked how he came to do it made the same reply that he did the evening before when asked who he thought could have done it, which was, "How do you suppose I know?"

THE PRISONER AND HIS PAMILY.

He will be arraigned on the

know?"

THE PRISONER AND HIS FAMILY.

He will be arraigned on the charge of murder, before Justice Albert Mason, in Plymouth, probably to-morrow, and held. The prisoner is twenty-four years of age, heavy built, has a sulien cast of countenance and never has had many irrends. He has not been known as having the courage to do any one personal injury even if provoked, but has done many mean things. He is the son of Caleby Sturteyart, whose grandfather was a brother of any one personal injury even if provoked, but has done many mean things. He is the son of Caleo. Sturtevant, whose grandfather was a brother of the old Sturtevants killed, and now lives at Lewiston, Me. About twenty years ago the prisoner's father left his mother and turee children and took "French leave" of his neighbors. They had occupled the house where Daniel Blake now resides, just across the piece of woodland where the old lady was going when murdered. They had nothing to support themselves with, and one of the selectmen took the house, sold it for them and took the mother and children as charges upon the town. Two of the brothers of the prisoner proved fine fellows, were early taken by good families, educated and made good citizens. One is still living in Taunton and is a machinist. William Everett Sturtevant was ayong rogue, and had he lived in New York would have been imprisoned as a sneak thief before he was ten years of age. Several persons tried to improve him, but it was at last thought best to put him on board the schoolship. While the constable was going off with him he pleaded for a drink of water, and the officer thinking the manneles would keep him saie left him tied to the wagon while he stopped at a house for the draught. When he returned the bird had flown. He lived about the town for a long time, evading those looking for him, until finally he was sent on board the schoolship, but from that he ran away after a short time, going back to Halifax. An effort was again made to change his life, and he worked quite steadily at shoemaking with Mr. Daniel Blake. Then he stole a team from a farm in the town, and was for that sent to the Plymouth Jali, and occupied the cell he now has for one year. On being released, about the time of the war, he cleared out, and afterwards came back and went to live in East Bridgewater, working in South Abington. There he took a girl from the house, and about three years ago was married to her. She has only one child at present, and it is feared that this blow may p her physical system.

The people in this region are intensely excited over the affair, and it would not take much popular clamor to create a mob to hang nm.

A FEARFUL COMBAT.

Attack of Supervising Architect Mullett on a Disappointed Office-Seeker-Fisti. cuffs on the Sidewalk.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, 1874. This morning Mr. A. B. Mullett, supervising architect, of Washington, walking down Fourth street, saw his old friend, Henry Ressler, approaching. There have been some animadversions in the papers recently in regard to what Mr. Mul-Mansion and elsewhere in the capital to prevent the appointment of Mr. Kessler as Postmaster Muliett did not think of allowing such reports to break up friendly relations with an old Cincinnati friend, so, as he neared Mr. Kessler, he

accosted him. Mr. MULLETT-Mr. Kessler I want to disabuse your mind of one thing, and that is that I had anything to do with the withdrawing of your name

anything to do with the withdrawing of your name as the Cincinnati Postmaster.

Mr. Kessier replied that this statement did not agree with his information.

Mr. MULLETT—I don't care anything about your information, and the only impression that I desire to correct is that I attempted to injure you. Your statement about my abusing Judge Chase is collining erroneous, because I never was an opponent of Mr. Chase, or in any way attempted to injure him.

entirely erroneous, because I never was an opponent of Mr. Chase, or in any way attempted to in jure him.

Mr. Kessier said that after Mr. Mullett went to Washington he had abused Mr. Chase, and continued to do so until he gave him a place.

Mr. MULLETT, sharply—If that is the kind of assertion you make I don't wish to continue the conversation any longer.

He then turned to go on, when Mr. Kessier retorted, "You are a llar."

At this Mr. Mullett siapped him in the face with his open hand.

Mr. Kessier caught Mr. Mullett by the hair of the head and tried to kick him in the face. He did not attempt to strike him. The parties were separated by their friends without injury to either party, except the mortification of being engaged in a street fight,